

## LAWRENCE STRIKERS APPEAL TO CONGRESS

Urgent Request Made for Speedy  
Inquiry Into Attack  
by Police.

### STRIKERS PLAN TO SUE CITY

Court Works Overtime Punishing Parents  
Who Tried to Send Children  
Away.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 24.—A crisis came in the strike of the 25,000 men, women and children of the textile mills. Following to-day's attack by the police and militia upon the children who were to have left the city to be cared for by the citizens of Philadelphia and Providence, the strikers feel that the last straw of oppression has been laid on their backs and that now something from the outside, probably the Federal Government, must come to their rescue.

At a meeting to-night the strikers decided to make another attempt on Monday to take the children to Philadelphia. The visiting committee decided to remain over until then. This committee is composed of Mrs. Thoma C. Cohen, Mrs. Jane Koch, Simon Knebel and Max Bogatin.

Being informed that a Congressional investigation will be made Charles Troutman, William Haywood and William Watts of the strike committee have wired a strenuous protest against the city and State authorities to Chairman Wilson of the House Labor Committee and to Representative Berger of Wisconsin. With the protest was sent an urgent request that the Congressional investigation be made at once.

The strike leaders also took preliminary steps for legal action to demand damages against the city of Lawrence for interference with the personal rights and liberties of those arrested in violation of executive orders. A consultation will be held to-morrow with their legal advisers to decide what action will be taken against the city for personal injuries inflicted by the police.

The police court was worked overtime this afternoon. Four fathers and mothers were found guilty of assaulting officers, obstructing the sidewalk and disorderly conduct because they had resisted the police. The cases of seven women and one man were postponed until Monday.

The ten children who were arrested were sent to the City Home for Orphans. Their ages range from 3 to 15 years. Mrs. Martha Gubiewicz and Mrs. Agnes Reonier, arrested for "intimidating operatives" who were going to work, are at the City Hospital, being treated for bruises and the mauling they got when a score of policemen broke up a crowd of women and men pickets. The two women will become mothers within a month.

Simon Knebel, a social worker of Philadelphia, who was one of those delegated to escort the children to that city, was fined \$10 for "obstructing the sidewalk" at the station. He was arrested by Police Sergeant Monahan, whose sworn testimony and reason for arresting him was: "The man looked like he was stubborn, and wasn't moving fast enough to suit me."

Knebel had a ticket to Philadelphia, which he showed to Monahan, but the policeman refused to let him go into the station to take his train.

Special Justice Rowell, who acted in all the cases, justified his action in sending ten children to the City Home for Orphans by citing section 1, chapter 181, of the acts of 1909, which reads that "the authorities shall step in and take charge of any child under 16, and the parents shall be charged with neglect by reason of orphanage, cruelty, insanity or drunkenness, or other vice of the parents."

Questions put by Justice Rowell brought out the fact that not one of the parents arrested had ever been in court before.

The one mother who was fined \$5 for assaulting an officer was Jennie Lewis, who was stopped by Policeman McCann when she tried to board the train at North station with her four-year-old daughter in her arms. McCann testified that when he pushed the woman from the train and tried to take the child from her she hit and scratched him and "tried to bite" him.

This is what led up to the events of the day.

Three weeks ago the strike committee resolved that while men and women could live on free soup or even starve rather than submit to the salary cut, averaging 22 cents a week, the children must not and should not suffer the pangs of hunger.

For seven weeks now thousands of the strikers have been dependent for life necessities upon the union or the charities of sympathetic unions. It has been a severe strain upon the resources of the relief committee. When the children began to feel the pinch of want it was decided to send them away, hundreds of sympathizers in New York, Philadelphia and many other cities volunteering to care for them until normal conditions could be established.

Each Saturday the strike committee has been sending little ones out of the city. The mill agents frowned upon this plan, their view being, it is said, that the strikers would return under old conditions when they and their families had had "enough free soup." A week ago an attempt, partly successful, was made to keep the little ones in Lawrence, the police contending that the children's parents had not consented to allow the strike committee to send them away.

This is what happened to-day:

Fifty boys and girls, each wearing a tag, were escorted to the depot. Tickets were purchased for Philadelphia or Providence. Fifty mothers, sisters and grandmothers of the children were on the station platform or in the waiting room to see them off. The train backed into the depot. Then a squad of policemen, clubs drawn, swooped down upon the party.

You cannot leave town. Get out of here and go home," the officers commanded.

A member of the strike committee asserted the police that every child wore a

tag upon which was written the authorization of the parents.

"That makes no difference," said the police, "the whole batch of you have got to go back."

Some of the mothers started with their children for the train. The police shoved them back. Then came the soldiers carrying rifles with bayonets drawn and with bullets in their belts. They drew up between the children and the train. Spectators say that if the police had tried to taunt the women into violence they could not have done better and that they were insulting in their language.

"Get out of here, you—, you—," they shouted, brandishing their clubs.

Some of the women ran into the streets dragging their little ones. Others, undaunted, stood their ground. These the police seized. When the women resisted they were beaten and their clothing was torn.

A truck in the street was commandeered and backed up to the station platform. Into this improvised patrol struggling and injured women, trembling boys and girls and five men were bundled and carted off to the police station.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—There seemed to be a general agreement among Government officials and members of Congress to-day that the Massachusetts soldiers at Lawrence exceeded their authority in preventing the strikers from sending their children out of the city, but divergent views were expressed.

The members of the Massachusetts delegation in the House refused to comment on the latest developments in the Lawrence strike, but made plans to get together and issue a statement of their position.

Solicitor-General Lehmann was emphatic in the statement that the action of the marshal in preventing the children from being sent away from Lawrence was in violation of the constitutional guarantee to every citizen of his liberty.

Representative Wilson, chairman of the House Committee on Labor, was inclined to think the action of the troops in some way involved an interstate question, warranting action by Congress. He telegraphed to Gov. Foss and to President Golden of the Textile Workers Union requesting that he be advised at once of the exact situation.

### NAVY DEFIES ILLINOIS.

Commandant Ordered Not to Give Up  
Alleged Sinner to State.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The civil authorities of the State of Illinois were virtually defied by the Navy Department to-day to attempt to invade the Government reservation of the United States naval training station at North Chicago for the purpose of serving a warrant on an enlisted man.

Capt. William E. Fullam was directed by telegraph by Secretary of the Navy Meyer under no circumstances to surrender Baker Ketchell, the man in question, to any Federal authorities.

Capt. Fullam, in a communication to the Navy Department, said the State Attorney of Lake County, Illinois, had issued a warrant for the arrest of Walters for participating in a boxing match with Joe Ketchell, the prizefighter, which resulted in Ketchell's death. The warrant was placed in the hands of the Sheriff of Lake county some days ago and the Sheriff had served notice on Capt. Fullam that he would demand the custody of Walters for the case of Ketchell's death. Capt. Fullam sought instructions as to whether he should resist such action.

Secretary Meyer replied that neither State nor county authorities had jurisdiction over acts committed by persons in the Government service within the station limits.

Capt. Fullam made plain that Ketchell and Walters were not engaged in a prize fight and that the engagement did not have the sanction of the station authorities. Ketchell had been engaged by Walters personally to instruct him in boxing preparatory to a bout which he was to have with another sailor to-night. Since Ketchell's death, Capt. Fullam has forbidden any further boxing for the present. The board of inquiry appointed by the commandant to investigate began its work to-day. Capt. Fullam repeated his statement that it did not appear that Ketchell's death was in any way traceable to injuries received in the boxing match, although he became suddenly ill during the match and died four days later.

### WOMAN NOVELIST ARRESTED.

Geraldine Wingate, Charged With Bad  
Check Passing, Pleads "Justification."

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Miss Geraldine Wingate, who says she lives in New York and came here to help found the Authors Club, was in Judge Scully's court to-day charged with passing bad checks. She is staying at 1128 Michigan avenue.

Miss Wingate says the Authors Club project was financed by Mrs. L. J. Sanborn of Boston, who, she says, gave her several checks signed for her to fill out at her discretion. Miss Wingate is alleged to have paid a few bills with checks signed "Grace Wingate" and "Grace Walker."

The first of the checks was issued about three weeks ago and the creditors have been receiving "not known," "no funds" and "no such bank" responses.

Harold H. Daniels, who was employed to illustrate "The Lost Couple," a novel which Miss Wingate is writing, had a check for \$30 signed "G. Walker" returned to him. Daniels' lawyer produced a check for \$15 signed "Sanborn." The checks had been issued to tailors, milliners, illustrators, boarding house keepers, theatrical agents and theatres.

"What is your plea?" asked Judge Scully. "Guilty or not guilty."

"Neither, Judge," was the answer. "Justification, if you please."

Then she told of financial dealings and misunderstandings, asserting that while she had issued checks in her own name she had written the persons to whom they were given not to present them at the bank.

"Why did you issue them at all?" asked the Judge.

"Well, I was scared and I thought that was the best way."

The case was continued until Tuesday to give Miss Wingate a chance to communicate with relatives.

## WARNING FOR MEXICO; TROOPS GO TO EL PASO

U. S. Will Protect Its People, Even  
by Force, Within Their Own  
Boundaries

### NO INVASION YET PLANNED

If Rebels Attack Juarez, Artillery May  
Drive Combatants Back From  
Rio Grande.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Mexican Government knows now that the United States will not tolerate the jeopardizing of life and property on this side of the international border through the firing of bullets by Mexican combatants. The United States Government is prepared to take drastic action if necessary to prevent a repetition of the Douglas, Ariz., incident in the recent Diaz-Madero revolution. The Mexican Government has been informed of the determined attitude of this Government.

President Taft, in accordance with his determination to safeguard American interests on this side of the border at any hazard, ordered to-day the Twenty-second Regiment of infantry and one battery of the Third Field Artillery to proceed at once from Fort Sam Houston, near San Antonio, to El Paso. If forced to it by a repetition of the Douglas outrage, this Government is prepared to use the field artillery to keep the Mexican rebels or other armed bands from engaging in hostilities so close to the border as to menace life and property on the American side.

There will be nothing hasty or precipitate in the carrying out of this Government's policy, but it is apparent that the President and his advisers have determined to show a strong hand in their dealing with Mexico on this phase of the situation. It is the belief here that the Administration in case of a crisis plans to use the field artillery from American soil to drive the Mexican combatants back far enough so that the bullets from their guns will be harmless to life on this side of the border.

It was clear to-day that the Administration has no thought of an actual military invasion of Mexico if this can be avoided. The present movement, according to Mayors of El Paso. It is understood the general policy was also made known to-night to President Madero in a despatch from the State Department through the embassy in Mexico city.

While it does not appear that there is a plan for a general mobilization of the army at this time like that at San Antonio last March, it is certain that as many more troops will be rushed to the border as may be necessary to make the force really effective. In any event there will be no other mobilization of troops unless Congress should take the situation out of the Executive's hands and order intervention. This would mean the despatch of the entire army available, about 40,000 men, and as many of the 100,000 State guards as would volunteer to go.

However, orders were issued to-night by the War Department to the departmental commanders practically repeating the general orders of three weeks ago directing that all troops be held in readiness to move on two hours' notice. This means all troops must be fully equipped and baggage packed on a field service status. It was explained that this action was only precautionary, as was the previous order. The order applies only to the mobile army, it was said, the coast artillery being exempt.

The action of the President in authorizing to-day's despatch of troops followed a conference with Secretary of State Wilson. Secretary Wilson laid before the President the report of the delegation of El Paso business men headed by Mayor Kelley for military protection to relieve the anxiety of the citizens and to restore business.

They also presented official reports showing a most serious condition, particularly in the northern States, such as indicates that general warfare may begin at any time. These, with protests which the President had already received from Gov. Ogilcott of Texas, Representative Snyder and other Texas representatives in Congress, led him to a quick decision as to what action should be taken. The protests are understood to be of such a nature as to cause fear that the Government of Texas and the citizens generally might in an emergency take the situation into their own hands with force and arms, thus bringing about a situation that would be difficult for the Government to control.

The War Department issued the orders for moving the troops at San Antonio at noon to-day and expected them to be under way within a few hours, moving on a schedule to arrive at El Paso in a few hours. Gen. Duncan, commanding in Texas, through the order was issued, was authorized to go himself to El Paso and take immediate command if he held the situation to justify it. Pending his arrival the troops will report to Col. E. C. Steever of the Fourth Cavalry, who for several months has been in charge of the border patrol at El Paso.

This is the second despatch of troops to the Rio Grande since the latest disturbances began, the first battalion of the Eighteenth Infantry having been sent to El Paso from a hippie barracks, Ariz., two weeks ago. Previous to that for several months the entire Fourth Cavalry had been either on or adjacent to the border. Col. Steever and the first squadron and a machine gun platoon being at Fort Bliss, just outside of El Paso. Troops E, F, G, H, K and M have been at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, and troops I and L at Fort Apache, Arizona.

In these commands there are approximately 4,150 officers and men and the

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### HINES SUES FUNK FOR \$100,000.

Starts Fight Against Men Who Caused  
His Expulsion From Union League Club.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Edward Hines, the lumberman, made answer to-day to his expulsion from the Union League Club yesterday by a suit for \$100,000 damages against Clarence S. Funk, general manager of the International Harvester Company, who testified against Hines and is a member of the club. The suit, only the preface of which was filed to-day, is said to be for slander.

A lengthy statement reviewing this case from its beginning was given out by Charles L. Allen of the law firm of Herrick, Allen & Martin, and it was said that no action is contemplated at this time against the club officials.

The club's general charge against the lumberman, who is alleged to have boasted that he "put Lorimer over" and is alleged to have been the collector of the \$100,000 fund said to have been used in the election of Senator Lorimer, was that his "conduct was hostile to the objects or injurious to the character of the club." The final vote in the club's board of governors is said to have been eleven for expulsion and two for retention.

"This is a serious matter," declared Mr. Allen, who represents Mr. Hines, "and we are in dead earnest about the suit. Just now this damage suit is the only move we have contemplated."

"No appeal to the courts from the club's decision to drop Hines from its roll is contemplated until at least a vote has been taken on the Lorimer matter in Washington," said Mr. Allen. "Funk said in the Lorimer inquiry that Hines solicited \$100,000 from him on behalf of the International Harvester Company toward the \$100,000 fund 'to put Lorimer over.'"

### FINED COUNSEL \$250.

Justice Goff Remitted the Fine While  
Lawyer Wait Was Sending for Money.

John C. Wait, a lawyer who has been counsel for Patrick Ryan, the builder of the Manhattan Bridge, was fined \$250 for contempt yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Goff, but while Mr. Wait was telephoning to have a check cashed the court remitted the fine.

Ryan and his attorney appeared before Justice Goff in the suit by Cornelius J. Sullivan, cousin of Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, to recover half the profits from the bridge contract under an agreement with Ryan. The latter was being questioned as to the profits and had testified that the Ryan-Parker Construction Company, which got the bridge contract, not only made nothing but lost money.

When questioned concerning the Ryan-Parker Company, another concern, Ryan was instructed by his counsel not to answer because the questions were not relevant. The court directed Ryan to answer and Mr. Wait again told his client to refuse.

"You cannot be contemptuous, sir," said Justice Goff, turning to Mr. Wait. "I hold you in contempt and fine you \$250."

The court sent at once for Patrick Lynch, head of the court squad, and Mr. Wait then tried to explain, but Justice Goff said his conduct had been most aggravating.

Then while Mr. Wait was arranging to pay his fine the court decided to accept the apology offered, although remarking that the still thought the lawyer's conduct was "most contemptuous."

The examination will go on next Saturday.

### UNDERWOOD A CANDIDATE.

His Manager, Senator Bankhead, Says  
He Is in the Race to Win.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Representative Underwood of Alabama, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, to-night announced himself through his campaign manager, Senator Bankhead, as an avowed and active candidate for the Presidency.

"In order to set at rest any question in the public mind as to the actual candidacy of Mr. Underwood," the Senator says in a statement issued to-night, "I desire to state that he still thought the lawyer's conduct was 'most contemptuous.'"

In explaining the grounds on which Mr. Underwood's candidacy is based Senator Bankhead's statement says: "We expect to go in on the strength of our candidate, his high character, his well tried leadership, his perfect sanity and poise and his fidelity both to his friendships and also to the great and time honored principles of the Democratic party. If we are unable to win save through anonymous and unsigned attacks on other candidates then we do not expect or even care to win. Indeed under such circumstances we would not deserve to win. In all we do it will never be forgotten that there is a certain comity due between candidates of the same party and that after the nomination we must be in a position to fight a common political enemy."

The statement announces that headquarters for the Underwood campaign have been opened in the Woodward Building at Fifteenth and H streets, Northwest.

The opening of the Underwood headquarters makes the seventh Presidential boom that is maintaining a suite of offices and a corps of stenographers and clerks in Washington. Old timers in the national capital declare that never before were there so many booms at work on a systematic publicity campaign. The newspaper offices are being deluged with state letters from the boom headquarters every night.

### NEW MOROCCAN BREAK.

Germany Now Demands Congo Islands  
From France.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
PARIS, Feb. 24.—The German Foreign Office has sent a note to the French Government to the effect that it will refuse to appoint a delimitation commission to carry out the Moroccan agreement recently reached until France gives full satisfaction by ceding the islands in the Congo which Germany alleges were to be handed over to her.

This would mean that the Middle Congo and the Gabon would be isolated from French equatorial Africa.

FLORIDA AND CAROLINA RESORTS.  
Reserve via Seaboard Air Line Ry., Short-cut route. Steel trains. Inquire 118 E. Bay—Adm.

## SHOT DEAD IN HIS STORE, THEN ROBBED

Meseritz Alone in His Flatbush  
Avenue Shop When Assass-  
sins Came In.

### BOY FOUND BODY ON FLOOR

Busy Brooklyn Thoroughfare in Midday  
Saw and Heard Nothing  
of the Murder.

William Meseritz, the proprietor of a haberdashery shop at 778 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, was found shortly after noon yesterday lying dead behind one of the counters of his shop. A bullet hole was in his head directly behind his left ear; an empty money drawer showed an apparent motive for the murder. Except for Meseritz and the murderer or murderers no one had been in the shop when the shot was fired and no one had been attracted by the shot or by any one leaving the place hurriedly.

The money that was stolen amounted to not quite \$17, besides the dead man had been rifled of his gold watch and fob, and a number of safety razors had been taken from the counter behind which the body lay. Probably seven razors were stolen.

It is through these razors that the police expect to track the murderers, of which there are probably two. Yesterday afternoon at 5:30 a reporter from THE SUN found a pawnbroker on Smith street, Brooklyn, who had taken a safety razor of the same make as a pledge at 4:30. The police had been to the pawnshop half an hour before and they told the pawnbroker that the number on the razor he had taken identified it as one of those stolen. The police took the razor with them to Brooklyn headquarters, where Capt. Coughlin, Inspector Hughes were in conference.

Ten minutes later six detectives hurried out of the building. All of these men work in precincts in South Brooklyn and are familiar with the criminals who infest the Red Hook district of Brooklyn.

Inspector Hughes expressed himself as being hopeful that an arrest would be made very soon. He agreed that the job, as far as it can be reconstructed from the evidence left, was the work of a pair of bunglers.

Meseritz was 36 years old and for the last ten years had owned the haberdashery shop, which is a large one for the neighborhood. He had been fairly prosperous. At 10 minutes before 1 o'clock yesterday Mrs. Jennie Ahern, who lives right around the corner from the shop, at 2 Lenox road, went into the store to make a purchase. There was apparently no one to wait on her. She stood for two or three minutes and then tapped impatiently on the counter. Still no one came.

She tapped again. She was on the point of leaving the store when Meseritz's nephew, Jesse Snitzer, 14 years old, who works in the store on Saturdays, came in. He had been out for his luncheon and brought back with him a basket of lunch for his uncle.

Mrs. Ahern commented to him on the fact that no one was in the shop. He didn't understand why that was and he walked back in the store calling for his uncle. There was no answer.

When the boy got to the end of three long counters which are on one side of the store, with a break in their continuity, he wheeled behind a counter to wait on Mrs. Ahern himself, thinking his uncle had gone to get change. Behind the counter nearest the street he saw the body of his uncle, face downward on the floor. The boy screamed. This frightened Mrs. Ahern and she leaned over the edge of the counter. She saw the body and ran screaming to the street.

Next door is the saloon of Henry Hesterberg, who is of some power in Brooklyn politics. George Hesterberg, a son, was in front of the saloon. Mrs. Ahern breathlessly told him what was the matter, and Snitzer following after, he sent the boy to the drug store of Reed & Snyder across the street. Then he ran into the store, glanced at the body and called up the police.

The Snitzer boy had been sent by the druggists to get Dr. Wilson Zimmer of 178 Woodruff avenue. He came and after examining the haberdasher he said that he thought he had not been dead for more than twenty minutes.

When the police got there they found that but one bullet had entered the body and there were no signs of any more shots. A probe showed that the bullet had entered the head directly behind the left ear and that the direction of the bullet was toward the front, showing that Meseritz had been shot from behind.

On the counter was a shaving brush. The door of the showcase in front of which he had stood was open and there was an empty tray. Two shirts lay on the floor in the space at the end of the third counter. The safe was open. The drawer where the petty cash was kept in a cashier's cage at the rear end of the store was open and there was no money in sight.

While the police were investigating, Walter Smythe of 873 Classon avenue, Meseritz's sole employee except the boy, came in. He had left for lunch at 12 and was due to return at 1:30. This fact was established also by Snitzer. Near the safe, which stands in the middle of the store, was found a pearl handled penknife. This, Smythe and Snitzer said, belonged to Meseritz.

Through the clerk it was learned that Meseritz's watch and fob were gone. August Schacht, a jeweler of 775 Flatbush avenue, told THE SUN man that he had repaired the watch for Meseritz frequently. He had a record of its description. The watch had a gold hunting case, 14 karat, with a shield in the centre, and was engine turned. It was worth about \$50. Mr. Schacht said. The number of the movement was 10014577; of the case, 10090. Mr. Schacht said that the fob was silk.

Continued on Second Page.

### THIEVES KNOCK OUT WOMAN.

Get Away With Jewelry and Cash from  
Second Avenue Store.

Two men went into the jewelry store of Reuben Egel and Osias Ramras at 1970 Second avenue at 11:30 o'clock last night, knocked Mrs. Ramras unconscious with the butt end of a revolver—she was alone in the store—and got away with between \$500 and \$600 worth of jewelry and \$50 in cash. Mrs. Ramras was not able to give a very complete description of the men.

The store is between 102d and 103d streets. The men came in quietly and asked to see a wedding ring. Mrs. Ramras took a tray from the showcase. One man tried some rings, but complained they did not fit. Mrs. Ramras then went to the safe and opened it. The man followed her behind the counter and when she turned she was facing a revolver.

The man ordered her not to scream, but to hand over whatever money there was in the safe. She gave him \$50. The other man with a brick wrapped in heavy cloth broke the glass of the showcase and took out all the watches and jewelry.

Mrs. Ramras screamed then. The man nearest her grabbed her by the throat, threw her against the safe and with the club of the revolver struck her over the head, knocking her unconscious.

Policemen Nau and Groot of the East 104th street station house, passing a minute or two later, found Mrs. Ramras on the floor by the safe.

### MAYOR WAS EXAMINED.

Interrogations Before Trial in the Aban-  
doned Bingham Libel Suit.

The \$100,000 libel suit of Gen. Bingham against Mayor Gaynor was marked discontinued yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Gaven, pursuant to announcement by the plaintiff.

It was learned yesterday that several weeks before the Mayor's letter of apology was written he was examined before trial before ex-Judge Joseph E. Daly as referee, on an order obtained by Gen. Bingham to enable him to question the defendant concerning the circumstances under which the alleged libelous letters were sent. Mayor Gaynor was obliged to answer, "I don't remember," to many of the questions.

### RUBENS ON POSTCARD IS VILE.

"The Wife" Seemingly in an Art Gallery,  
United States Judge Decides.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—There is a difference, United States Judge Howard Holister said to-day, between art in an art gallery and on a postal card. James K. Stewart, a postcard dealer in the Emery Arcade, was fined \$100 and costs on a charge of sending objectionable postals through the mails.

Stewart, who had been secretly indicted, was in court with cards depicting "The Wife," by Rubens, the original of which is in Vienna. A local art dealer told the Judge he considered the cards a work of art. Stewart said he was a member of the Society for the Prevention of Vice and that members of that body had approved the cards.

"They have no place in a postcard store," said the Judge. "In an art gallery it would be different."

### CHAMP CLARK BUTTONS OUT.

Protest Against the High School English  
of Last Line of "Houn' Dawg" Song.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Big red and blue buttons with the last line of the Ozark "Houn' Dawg" song imprinted on them appeared at the capital to-day on the coat lapels of Clark boomers. The buttons were highly unsatisfactory to Mr. Clark's friends, however, for they read:

"You got to stop kickin' my dog around."

All the Misourians in Congress immediately raised a protest, insisting that no real Ozark mountaineer ever used such cultured high school English. So 5,000 buttons were ordered with the legend changed:

"You got to stop kickin' my dawg aroun'."

"It's a wonder," said Wallace Bassford, Speaker Clark's secretary, who can find his way around any part of Missouri at night without a lantern, "that those buttons did not read:

"You must desist from promping my canine about with violent motions of the feet."

### WANTS VOTES FOR ACTORS.

Theatrical Man Appeals to Senator, Who  
Says He Is Powerless.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Al Reeves, the theatrical man of New York, who some months ago asked that actors be given a vote. He has written to Senator Jones of Washington calling attention to the fact that 100,000 actor votes are going to waste every election day. He says the showman is a man without a vote because he is nearly always on the road and at work on election day.

He urges Congress to devise some plan by which actors can vote, no matter where they may be. Senator Jones has replied that he is sorry, but he is powerless. It is up to the State legislatures.

### Exchange Seat Does Not Follow the Affections.

An application by Percival Harden for an order to compel the authorities of the Consolidated Stock Exchange to sell the seat owned by William T. Hoops and to apply the proceeds above what Hoops owes to members of the exchange on a judgment for \$10,000 obtained against Hoops for alienating the affections of his wife was denied yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

### Wants \$201,500 Damages for Woman's Death.

GOLDENDALE, Wash., Feb. 24.—The administrator of the estate of Mrs. H. B. Dabney, a cousin of ex-Gov. Geer of Oregon, filed suit to-day against the North Bank Railroad, a Hill line, for \$201,500 damages because of the death of Mrs. Dabney in a wreck in January.

### DEWEY'S PURE GRAPE JUICE.